

The Home Minister had said that the Communists Co-operated with the authorities from 1942 to 1946. In his case, said Mr Gopalam, he had been in detention from 1941 to 1946 and again from 1947 to 51. From 1947 to 1951, five detention orders were served on him. Not only in his case but also in the case of other persons who lawless law had been used in defiance of the opinions of the Judges. One of the charges against him when he was detained in 1947 was that he had taken part in activities against the Government (British Government) in 1926. Another ground of detention was that he had condemned black-marketers. One of the grounds of detention against a detainee in Tinnamally, Mr. Gopalam continued, was that he wore a white pyjama, a red shirt and red cap. A stranger charge against a detainee from Timpur was that he was opposed to the Hyderabad Communists.

Hindu July 24: Replying to Mr. Devakimandan Narayan, the Minister in a statement said that compulsory primary education had been introduced in 12,193 villages and 198 towns for both boys and girls, in 5297 villages and 216 towns for boys only and in seven towns for girls.

Bombay topped the list with compulsion in 5,766 villages and 137 towns for both boys and girls, in 97 villages and five towns for boys and in four towns for girls. Punjab had introduced compulsion for boys in 3,128 villages and 35 towns while Uttar Pradesh had introduced compulsion for boys in 1,407 villages and 86 towns and for girls in three towns.

In Mysore compulsion had been introduced in 2,406 villages and 11 towns for both boys and girls. In Madras, compulsion had been introduced for boys and girls in 1829 villages and 14 towns and for boys only in 16 villages and 15 towns. In west Bengal, compulsory primary education for boys had been introduced only in one ward of Calcutta City.

The figures for other States are: Assam - Compulsion for boys and girls in 1803 villages and 10 towns; Bihar - For boys in 18 villages and 17 towns; Orissa - For boys in 24 villages and one town; Hyderabad - For boys in three villages and seven towns; Jammu and Kashmir - For boys in four towns; Madhya Bharat - For boys and girls in 216 villages; Rajasthan - For boys in 35 villages and 11 towns and for boys and girls in one town; Travancore-Cochin - For both boys and girls in 134 villages and 15 towns. The figures for U.P., Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan relate to the year 1948-49. As regards the other Part "A" and Part "B" States no compulsion had been introduced in any area upto 1947-50.

30.5.52 - S. Madarajan  
3.6.52 - Mother  
11.6.52 - S. Madarajan  
18.6.52 - Mother  
25.6.52 - Ram  
30.6.52 - Ramalipuran  
4.7.52 - Madarajan  
14.7.52 - Mother  
18.7.52 - Mother  
28.7.52 - Mother  
4.8.52 - Ramalipuran  
11.8.52 - Mother  
16.8.52 - Mother  
24.8.52 - Mother  
31.8.52 - Mother  
4.9.52 - Mother  
11.9.52 - Mother  
22.9.52 - Mother  
26.9.52 - Mother  
1.10.52 - Mother  
8.10.52 - Mother  
10.10.52 - Mother  
20.10.52 - Mother  
25.10.52 - Mother  
1.11.52 - Mother  
6.11.52 - Mother  
13.11.52 - Mother